Science GE		des 3-4 GE 3	80-36
DOK & NECAP Release Item Codes	GE Statement with Ceiling DOK	Science Concepts	Examples/Practice Items
Enduring Knowledge	: All living organisms and their component cells have identifiable cha	racteristics that allow for sur	vival.
DOK 2 LS1(K-4)INQ + POC-2 LS1(K-4)FAF-4 LS3(K-4)SAE-7	S3-4:30 (DOK 2) Students demonstrate their understanding of Structure and Function-Survival Requirements by Explaining how the physical structure /characteristic of an organism allows it to survive and defend itself (e.g., The coloring of a fiddler crab allows it to camouflage itself in the sand and grasses of its environment so that it will be protected from predators. A rose is protected by its thorns).	Science Concept: a. Organisms have physical characteristics that help them to survive in their environment. These structures enable an organism to: Defend itself, Obtain food, Reproduce, Eliminate waste.	
DOK 2 LS1(K-4)POC-3	S3-4:31 (DOK 2) Students demonstrate their understanding of Reproduction by Investigating and describing a variety of plant and animal life cycles.	Science Concept: a. Although all organisms have common stages of development, details of a life cycle are different for different organisms.	
S3-4:32 Not assessed at S3-4:33 Not assessed at			
Enduring Knowledge	: Energy enters an ecosystem in the form of sunlight and flows througem. Populations of organisms survive by maintaining interdependent		
DOK 1 LS2(K-4)SAE-5	S3-4:34 (DOK 1) Students demonstrate their understanding of Energy Flow in an Ecosystem by · Identifying the source of energy for the survival of organisms.	Science Concept: a. Energy derived from food is needed for all organisms (plants and animals) to stay alive and grow.	
DOK 1 LS2(K-4)SAE-5 DOK 3 LS2(K-4)SAE-6 LS3(K-4)SAE-7	S3-4:35 Students demonstrate their understanding of Food Webs in an Ecosystem by Recognizing that, in a simple food chain, all animals' food begins with plants. AND Researching and designing a habitat and explaining how it meets the needs of the organisms that live there.	Science Concept: a. Food for animals can be traced back to plants. b. Organisms can survive best only in habitats in which their needs are met.	



Science GE DOK Alignment Chart

LIFE SCIENCE

Grades 3-4

GE 36-39

DOK & NECAP	GE Statement with Ceiling DOK	Science Concepts	Examples/Practice Items		
Release Item Codes					
Enduring Knowledge: Energy enters an ecosystem in the form of sunlight and flows through the system to each cell. Matter interacts, changes and recycles in an ecosystem. Populations of organisms survive by maintaining interdependent relationships with one another and by utilizing biotic and abiotic resources from the environment. (continued)					
DOK 2 LS2(K-4)SAE-6 LS1(K-4)INQ + POC-2	S3-4:36 (DOK 2) Students demonstrate their understanding of Equilibrium in an Ecosystem by • Explaining how one organism depends upon another organism to survive.	Science Concept: a. Organisms interact with one another in various ways besides providing food (e.g., Many plants depend on animals for carrying their pollen to other plants for fertilizing their flowers).			
S3-4:37 Not assessed	l at this grade level				
Enduring Knowledg	ge: All living things exhibit patterns of similarity in their str	uctures, behaviors and bioche	mistry		
DOK 2 LS1(K-4)INQ + POC-2	S3-4:38 (DOK 2) Students demonstrate their understanding of Classification of Organisms by Describing and sorting plants and animals into groups based on structural similarities and differences (e.g., All pine, spruce and evergreen trees have similar leaf structures; Spiders have eight legs, and insects have six).	a. The great variety of living things can be sorted into groups in many ways using various characteristics to decide which things belong to which group.			
DOK 2 LS4(K-4)POC-9	S3-4:39 Students demonstrate their understanding of Evolution/Natural Selection by Identifying differences in characteristics of a certain type of organism (e.g., dogs with long hair or short hair; humans with blue or brown eyes).	Science Concept: a. Organisms of the same kind differ in their individual characteristics/traits (e.g., Even though all dogs are of the same species, they can have very different traits).			

